

*Bacillus anthracis* Antimicrobials Derived  
from Inhibitors of Mammalian  
Serine-Threonine Kinases

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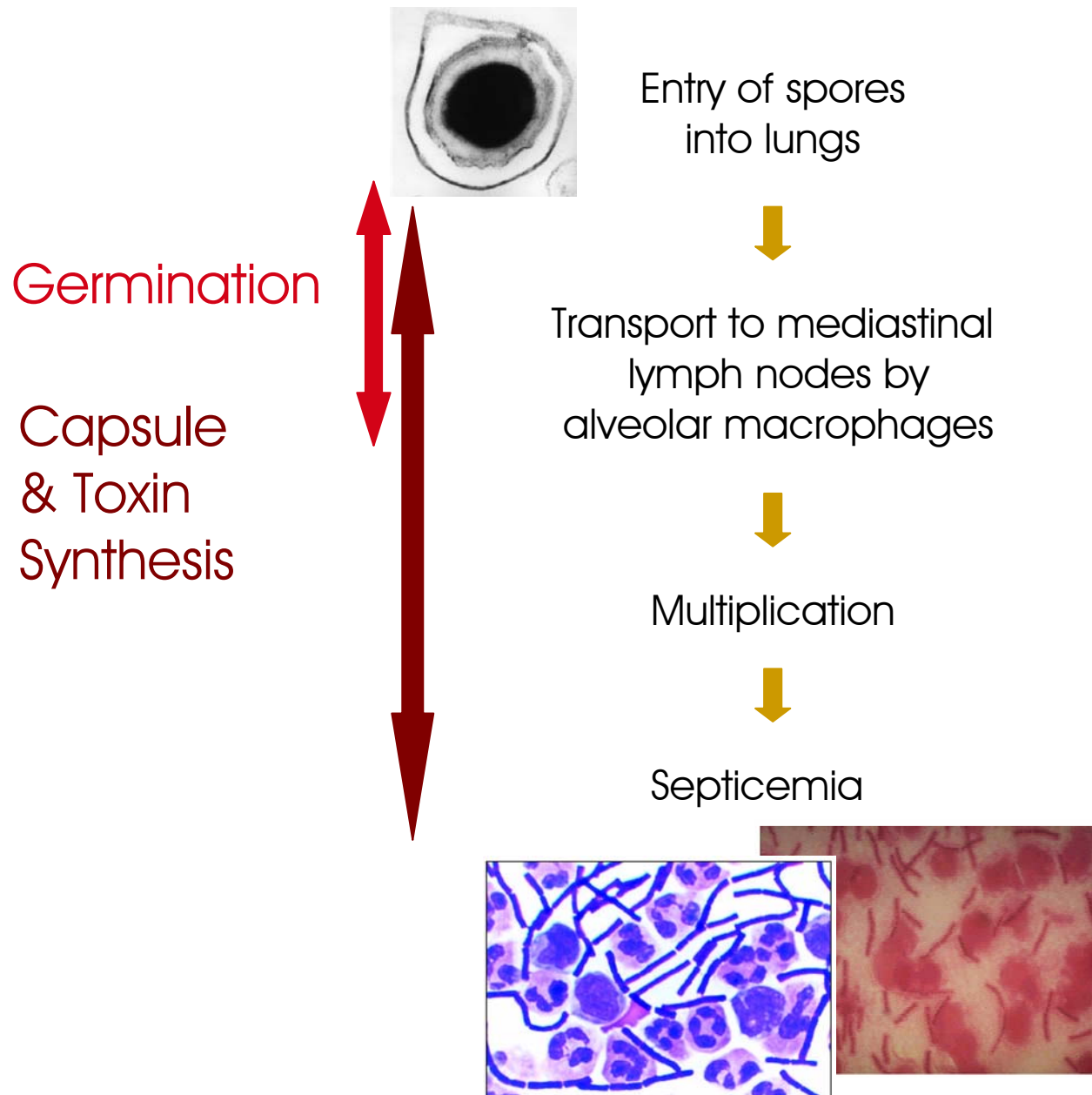
# ***Bacillus anthracis* - Host Interactions**

## **WRCE *B. anthracis* Investigators:**

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- **Jimmy Ballard, University of Oklahoma HSC**
- **Steven Blanke, University of Illinois**
- **C. Rick Lyons, University of New Mexico HSC**

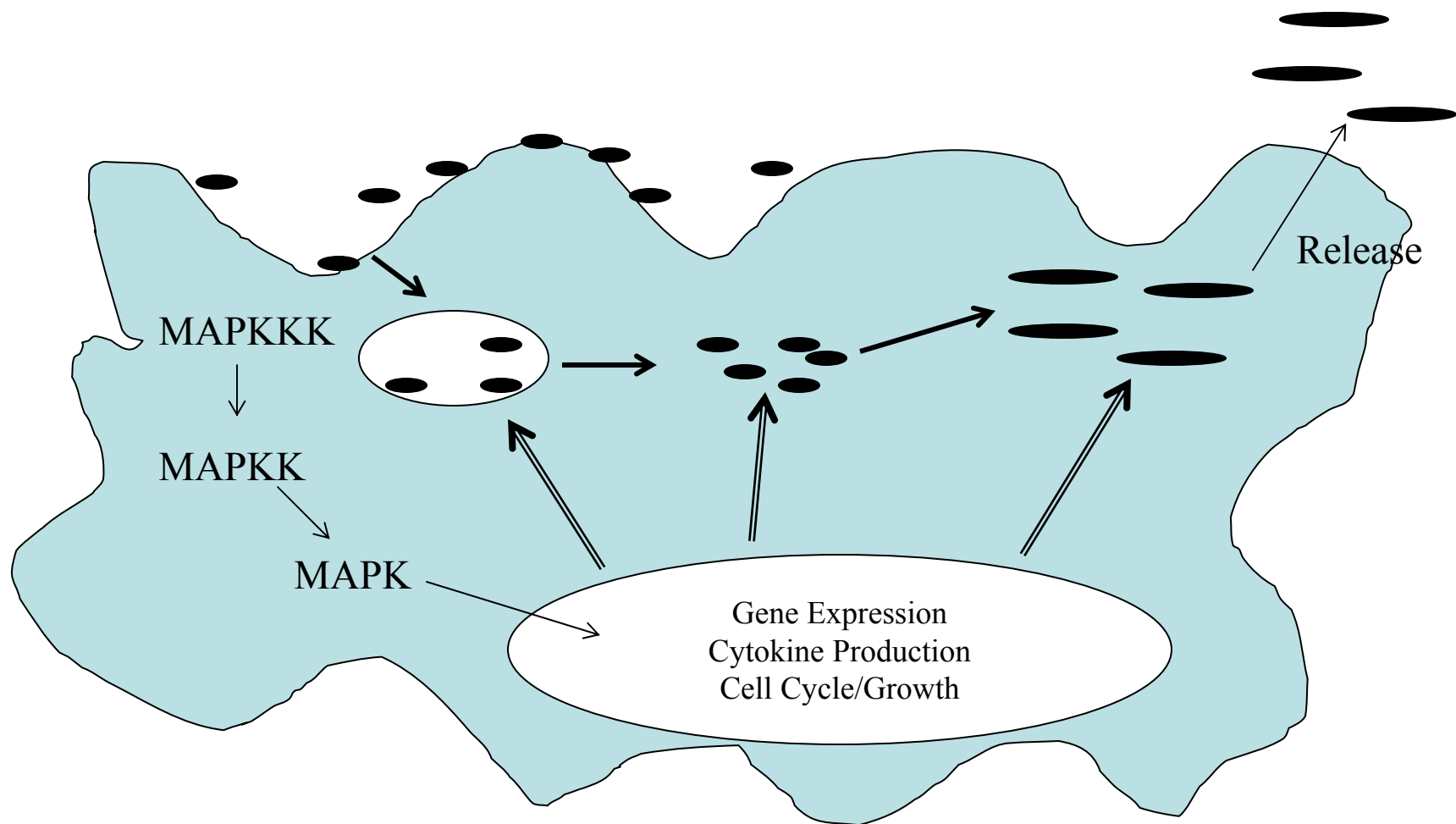
NIH/ Regional Centers for Excellence-Biodefense and  
Emerging Infectious Diseases  
U54 AI057156-01

# Steps in Pathogenesis of Inhalation Anthrax

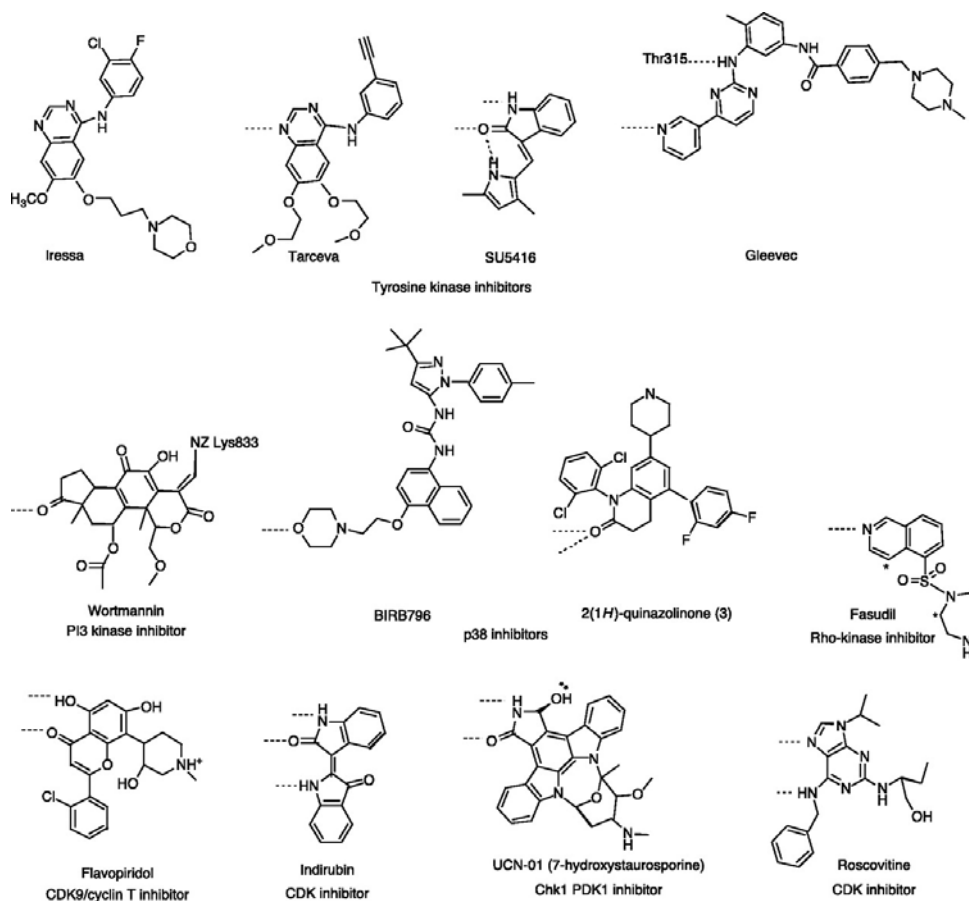


# MAP Kinase Regulation of Spore/Macrophage Interaction

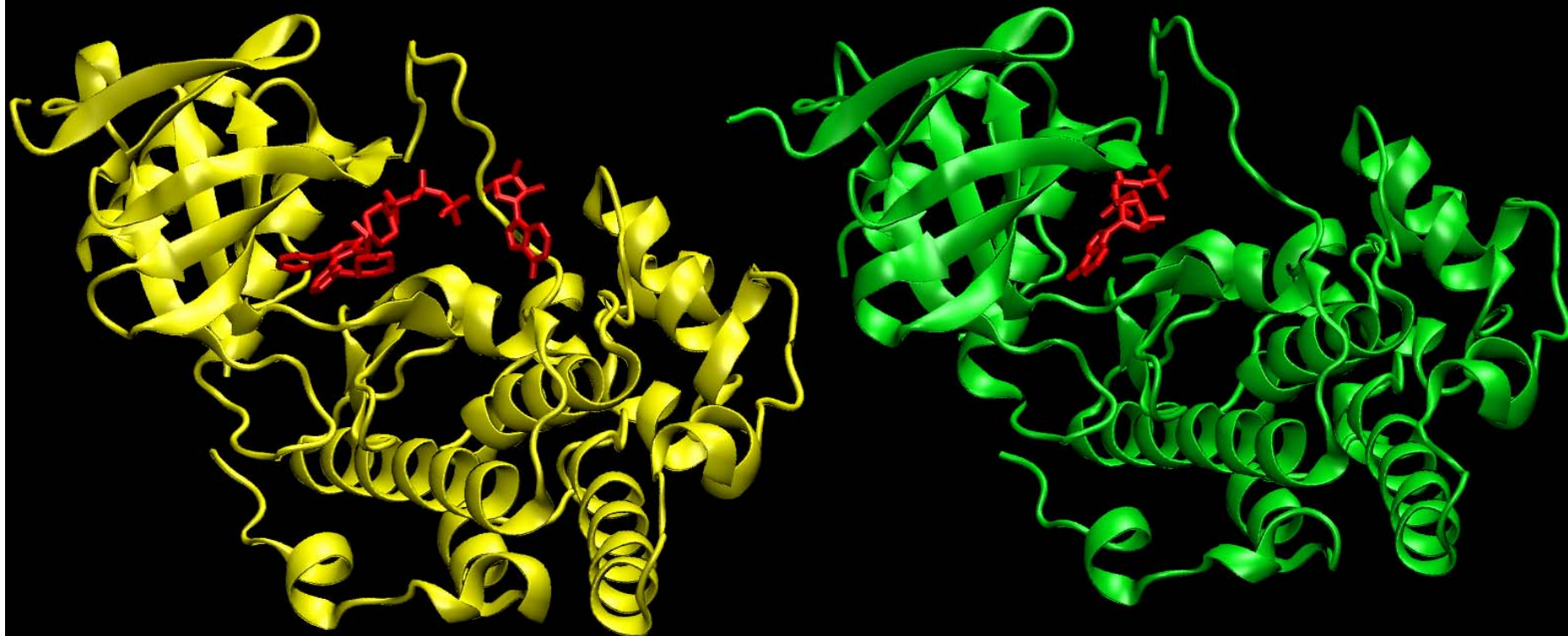
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# Examples of Protein Kinase Inhibitors

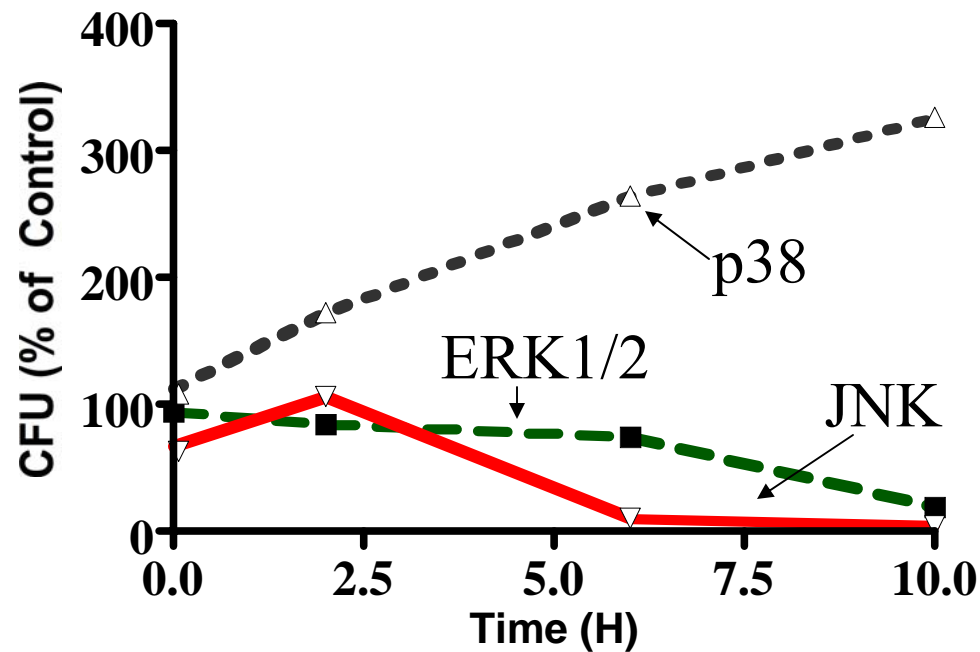


Noble et al. (2004) Protein Kinase Inhibitors: Insights into Drug Design from Structure. *Science*, 303, 1800-1804



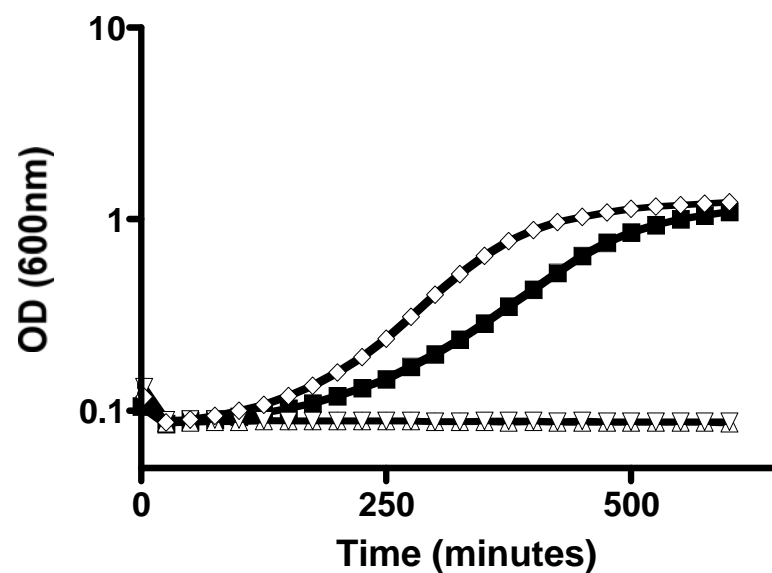
# Impact of MAPK Inhibitors on Survival of *B. anthracis* within Macrophages

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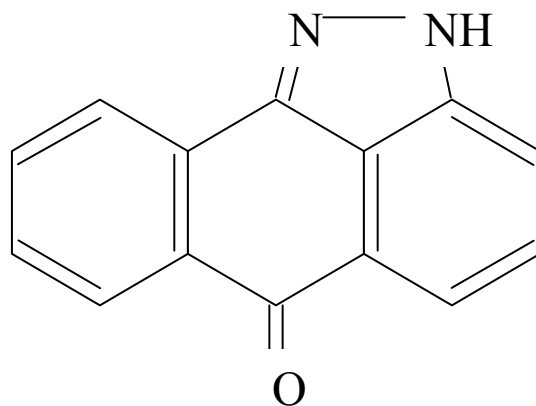


# Impact of c-Jun N-Terminal Kinase (JNK) Inhibitor on *B. anthracis* Growth

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JNK-II Inhibitor



anthra(1,9-cd)pyrazol-6(2H)-one;  
1,9-pyrazoloanthrone.



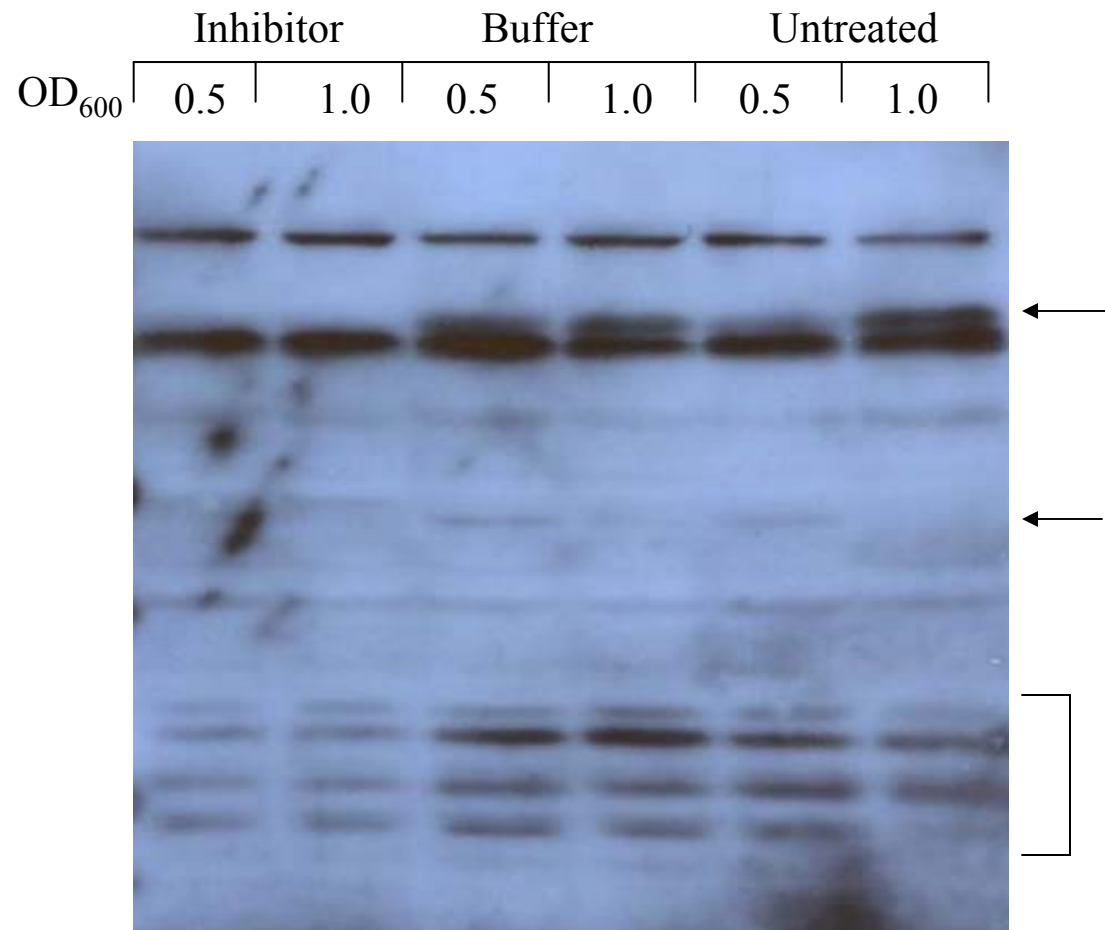
# Initial Questions

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1. Does the JNK Inhibitor alter protein phosphorylation in *B. anthracis*?
2. Is *B. anthracis* sensitive to other kinase inhibitors?
3. What is the impact of the JNK inhibitor on the growth of other microorganisms?

# p-Threonine Profiles

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# Impact of Kinase Inhibitors on *B. anthracis* Growth

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Compound	Known Eukaryotic Targets	Inhibitory Doses	<i>B. anthracis</i> growth
PD98059	MEK1,2	IC <sub>50</sub>	+
SB203580	p38	IC <sub>50</sub> 34 nM	+
JNK-II inhibitor	JNK1,2,3	IC <sub>50</sub> 40 nM-90 nM	–
Bisindolylmaleimide I	PKC $\alpha,\beta,\delta,\epsilon$	IC <sub>50</sub> 8.4 nM-132 nM	+
H-89	PKA, MLCK, CaMKin II, PKC, CKI	K <sub>i</sub> 50 nM-40 $\mu$ M	–
KN-93	CaM Kinase	K <sub>i</sub> 370 nM	+
ML-7	MLCK, PKA, PKC	K <sub>i</sub> 300 nM-42 $\mu$ M	+
Protein Kinase G Inh.	PKG, PKA	K <sub>i</sub> 85 $\mu$ M-550 $\mu$ M	+
Staurosporine	PKA, PKC, PKG, MLCK, CaM Kinase	IC <sub>50</sub> 0.7 nM-20 nM	+

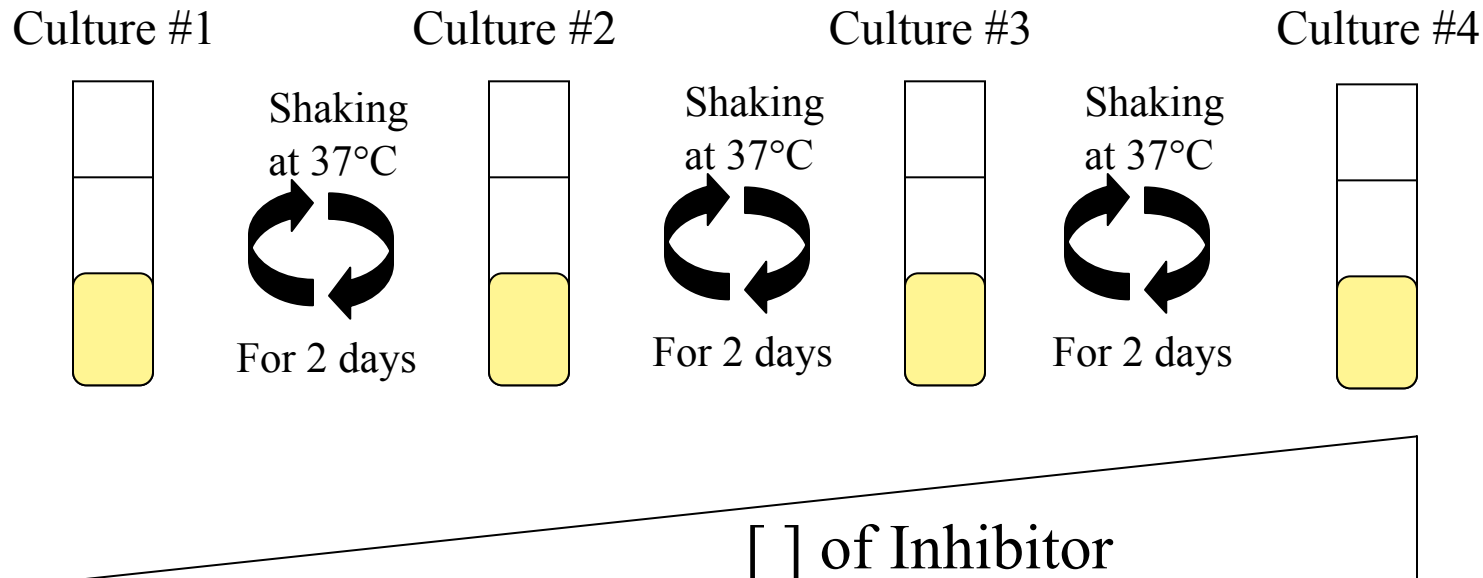
Organism	MIC/MBC
<i>Escherichia coli</i> 25922	N/N
<i>Salmonella typhimurium</i>	N/N
<i>Enterococcus faecalis</i>	N/N
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	N/N
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	320 $\mu$ M/320 $\mu$ M
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	N/N
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	160 $\mu$ M/160 $\mu$ M
<i>Staphylococcus epidermidis</i>	N/N
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	N/N
<i>Candida albicans</i>	1280 $\mu$ M/1280 $\mu$ M
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i> Sterne 7702	160 $\mu$ M/160 $\mu$ M
<i>Streptococcus gordonii</i>	N/N
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	N/N
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	N/N

- Members of the *Bacillus* genus are sensitive to the JNK inhibitor
- Other kinase inhibitors did not have similar effects

What are the targets of the JNK-inhibitor?

# Resistance to JNK Inhibitor

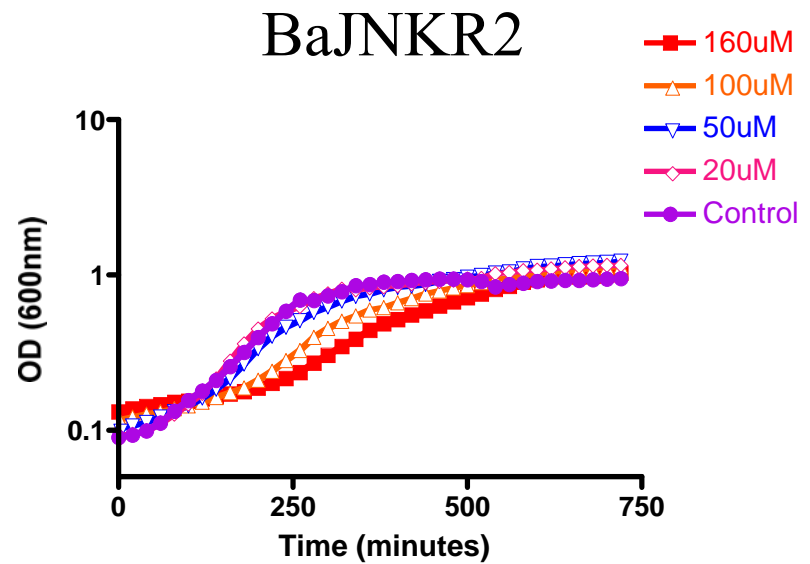
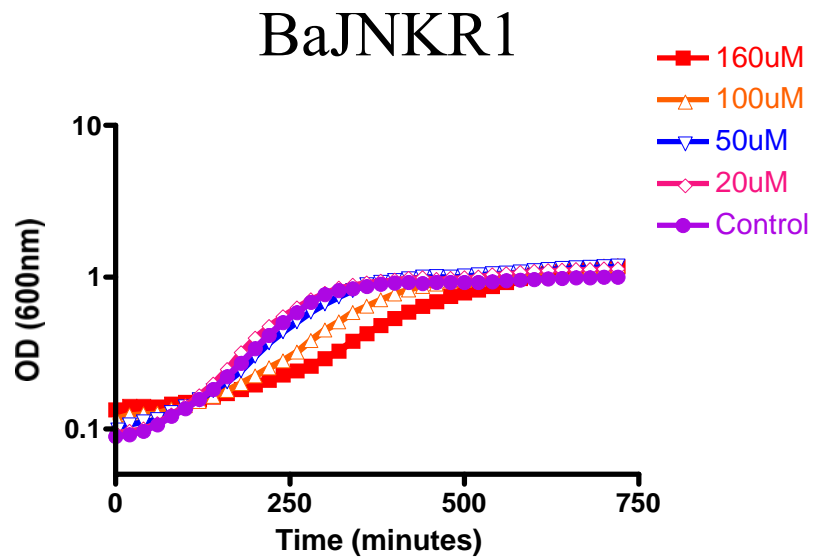
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Multiple and/or redundant targets?

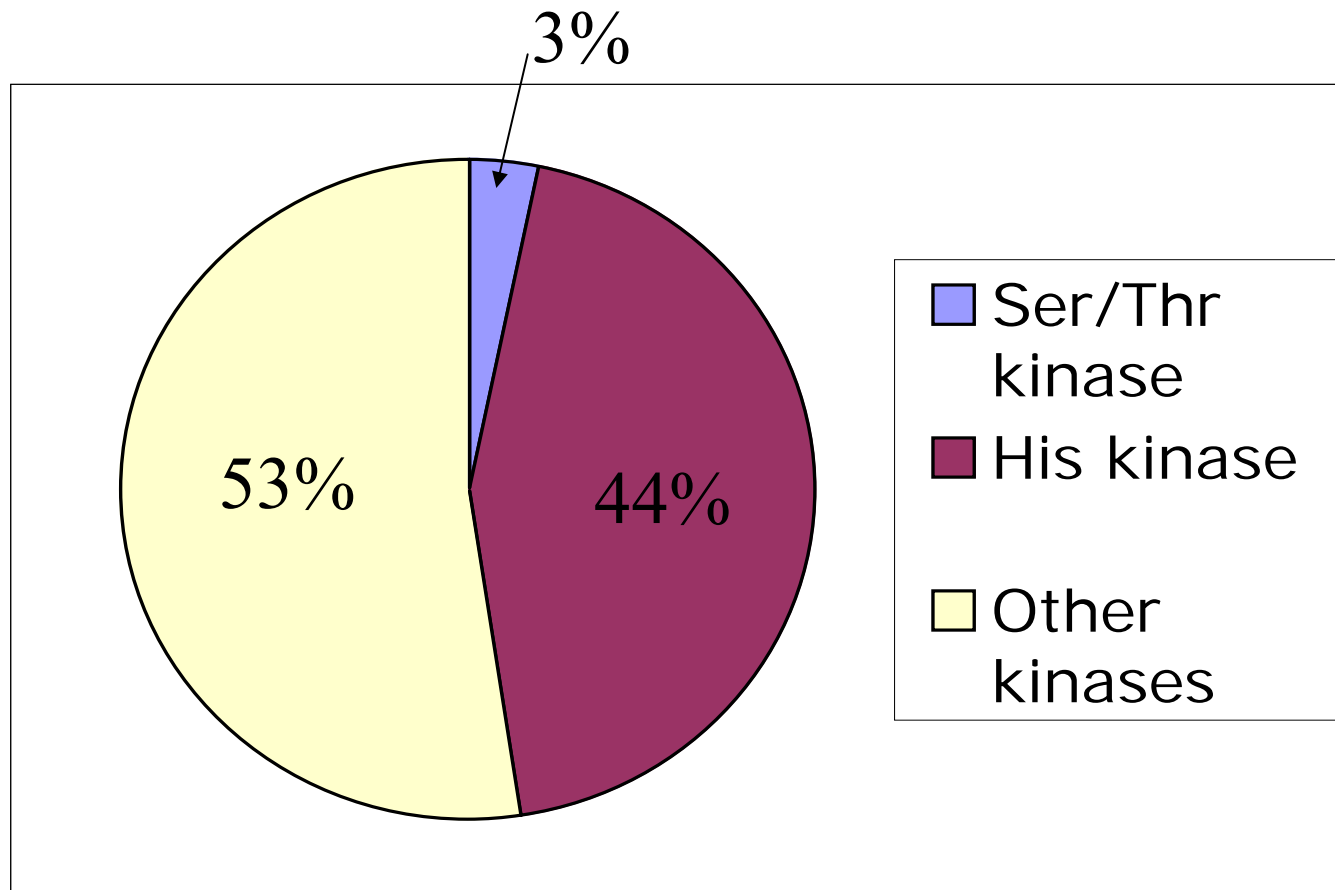
# *B. anthracis* mutants resistant to JNK inhibitor II

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# The Kinome of *B. anthracis*

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phosphopantothenoylcysteine

decarboxylase/phosphopantothenate--cysteine ligase

primosomal protein N

polypeptide deformylase

methionyl-tRNA formyltransferase



3720

3719

3718

3717

3716

3715

3714

3713

sun protein

conserved hypothetical protein

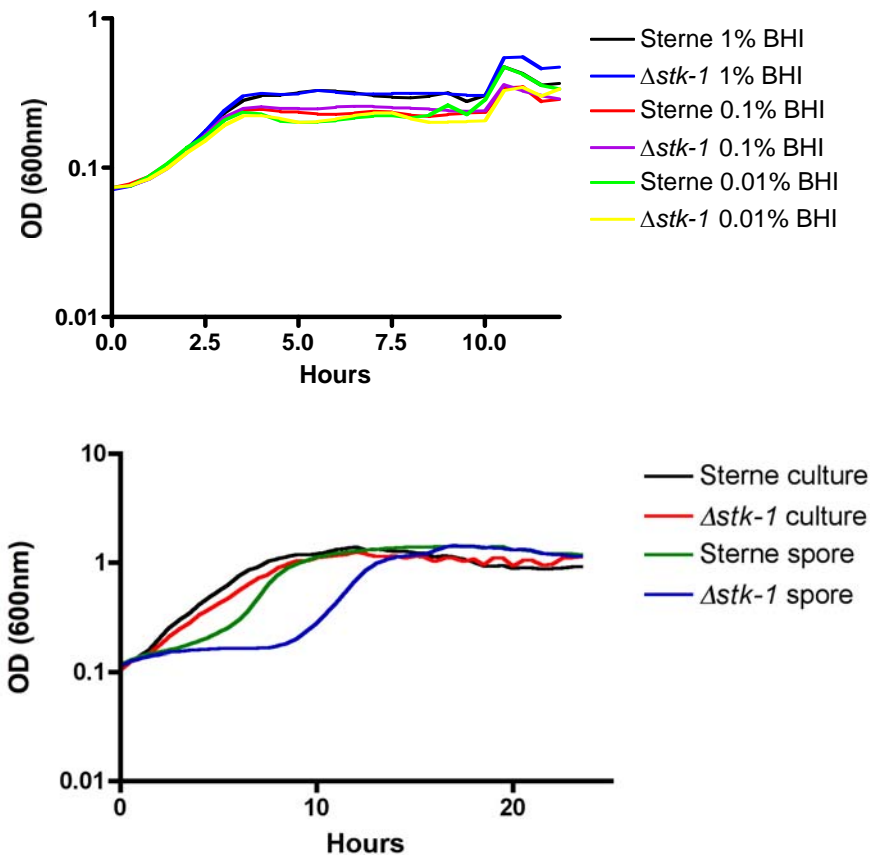
protein phosphatase 2c, family protein

serine/threonine kinase



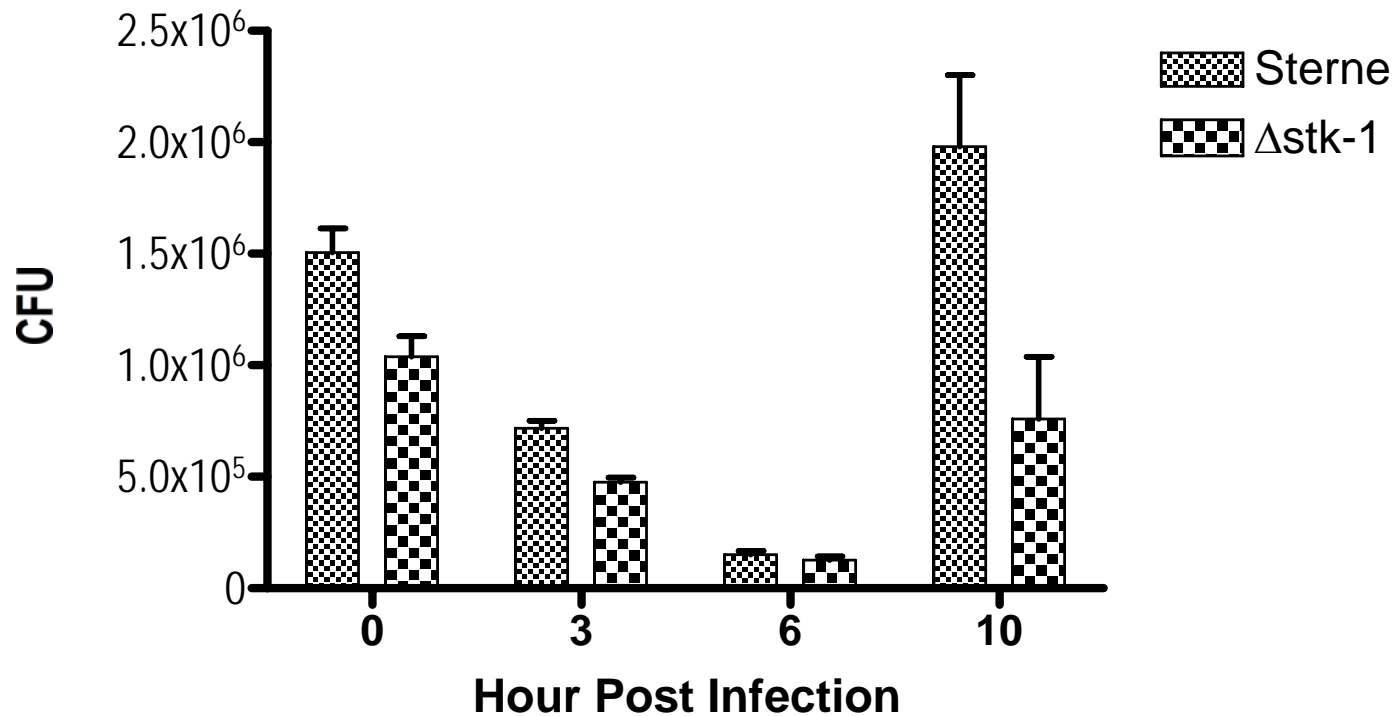
# Analysis of *B. anthracis* $\Delta stk-1$

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# Macrophage Infection

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Significant difference in total cfu at 10 hours post infection

# Summary

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- *Bacillus anthracis* is sensitive to an inhibitor of c-Jun N-terminal kinase (JNK)
- JNK inhibitor is bactericidal to *B. cereus* and *B. subtilis*, but not against a range of other organisms
- Frequency of resistance is low, and requires multiple passages using shallow increases of inhibitor to obtain resistant isolates
- Candidate targets are under investigation using genetic and biochemical approaches
  - Stk-1 (a kinase homologous to JNK) is necessary for growth under nutrient limiting conditions, and intracellular growth in macrophages

# Acknowledgements

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- Katie Bryant
- Salika Shakir
- Kevin DeGiusti

